



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1881.

The Richmond Whig in its editorial column of today in giving an account of the sale of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, goes out of the way to make a fling at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and to congratulate its readers that the control of the road has passed into other hands adverse to the interests of the Virginia Midland Railroad. In other words, the people of Virginia are to be congratulated because this important line of railroad has been purchased by Philadelphia parties in preference to our Baltimore neighbors. We do not see where the point exactly comes in. Between Baltimore and Philadelphia the preference of the majority of our people is clearly with the former, and their interests lie with the city near by rather than the one more distant and remote. The attack on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was the more uncalled for as it does not even appear that any bid was made by that interest for the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad at the recent sale, and it is not believed that the former named company was a party in any of the combinations for purchase of the latter road. Why the Midland Railroad is not as much a Virginia corporation as the Shenandoah Valley Railroad we are at a loss to perceive. The true interests of the people of Virginia depend more upon the improved facilities of transportation which may be provided by the railroad lines, than upon the location of the capitalists who may own and operate them.

The purchaser of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad informed our special Richmond correspondent yesterday, that that road under its new management "will be run on strict business principles and in the interest of the section of the State it traverses and the cities through which it passes." "The interests of the road," he said, "are identical with its customers and patrons, and it will be managed so as to secure to them the best service and to its their good will and co-operation." He also said "that some of the purchasers are already interested in other public works in Virginia and in the development of her resources, and that they propose in conjunction with existing and connecting lines to form a great truck line between the Seaboard and the West and Southwest." Now, this is all the more likely from the high standing of the purchaser, who is one of the most respected bankers in Philadelphia, and from the fact that reasonable men would not buy an immense line of railroad for the purpose of destroying the value of the larger portion of it by diverting its trade to other lines. The road run on business principles and in the interests of its owners, must necessarily be reduced to the interests of its eastern terminus, of the entire section of country it traverses, and to those of the State at large, and, with the western connection alluded to, must increase the already prevailing Norfolk boom, and tend in no slight degree to advance that city to the first rank among the commercial ports on the Atlantic coast.

Ex-Governor Young, of Ohio, now one of the members of the U. S. House of Representatives from Cincinnati, informed our special Washington correspondent yesterday that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, of which he is president, will be completed during the next three years, and that the money for its construction is already available. If this be so, and there is no good reason to doubt it, as the Governor is an entirely reliable gentleman, the more urgent the need for a speedy removal of the Washington and Ohio road from the hands of the courts and into the hands of that road to parties who will produce it at once to the Hampshire coal fields, it need not, for if the proposed road, which is to cross the Potomac at the Point of View, and run through almost the identical country as that selected for the line of the extension of the Washington and Ohio road, be built, the latter never will be, and the value of that portion of it already constructed be utterly destroyed.

Senator Johnston's recent reply to General Mahone's late discourse on the State debt, supplemented as it has been by Mr. McCall's more recent letter on the same subject, seems to have enlightened the North with regard to the question, and all the more reputable newspapers of that section, republican as well as democratic, advise the people of Virginia to avoid repudiation as they would their most dangerous enemy, and to proclaim to the world at their next election that the financial honor of the State shall be preserved, and that the consent of the creditors must be obtained to any proposed scheme for the readjustment of the State debt. According to the recent decision of the Supreme Court the usual holders have the matter in their own hands, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that they will accept fair and honorable terms of settlement.

While the American Congress is wasting its time adopting resolutions containing the Monroe doctrine in a modified and, in fact, an emasculated form, Mr. de Lesseps is receiving dispatches from Panama announcing the commencement of operations on the inter-oceanic canal. Could anything put the law makers of this country in a more ridiculous light?

A mine explosion took place near Salem, Ohio, yesterday, by which six men were killed outright and several severely wounded. A mule and train of eight cars were shot out of the main entrance as if from a cannon. Another mule, drawing a car in which a man was seated, was blown on top of the car, killing the driver. A dog was also blown out of the mine. One man, Jackson Leck, who was just entering, was blown back and over a high railroad embankment into a creek below, and was badly hurt.

FOREIGN NEWS.

It is estimated that 18,000 cattle have been lost by the floods in the province of Seville, Spain.

A general election for members of the Spanish Cortes will probably be held in October next.

It is reported that the British government has decided to appoint a native ruler at Candahar under British protection.

The remains of the late Thomas Carlyle were buried to day in the family burying ground in St. Michael's churchyard at Rochester, Kent, England.

An Orenberg newspaper reports that the distress is so great among the Ural Kirgiz tribes in northern Russia that they are selling their male children for grain and leaving the girls to perish by cold and hunger.

Dispatches from Africa state that Gen. Colley, the British commander, is completely hemmed in by the Boers, and that reinforcements will have to fight their way to his camp. The British government has instructed Gen. Colley to tender, through the President of the Orange Free State, the love branch to Boers who lay down their arms, promising to propose a friendly scheme of settlement. The Boer insurgents have been defeated at Massem.

The Speaker of the British House of Commons announced the new rules yesterday. They allow almost unlimited power to stop debate and control a division. Mr. Gladstone responded to a question asked that the Government bill would apply to citizens of the United States who were engaged in fomenting trouble in Ireland. Mr. Arthur O'Connor, home ruler, denounced an atrocious calumny the statement that Irish members of Parliament received pay from the land league. Mr. Dillon says that Mr. Larnell is coming to the United States to try the troubles of Ireland before Congress.

Another Spat in the House.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the River and Harbor bill being under discussion, Mr. Reagan said:

The ill natured, ungenerous fling made at the Committee on Commerce for discharging its duty to the country were beneath contempt. The gentleman from New York [Mr. Cox] had declared that the States represented on the Committee on Commerce had received more than half the amount appropriated by the bill. Was it true? Was it just? Was it honestly made, or was it intended as an unjust and untrue appeal to the passions and prejudices of the House? It would be soon by an examination of the bill that the fifteen States got more than was just. The gentleman from New York [Mr. Cox] had meant to make a fling at him [Mr. Reagan] personally. He could generally afford to let the gentleman's facts fall harmless from a shield which he could never penetrate, because of that sense of rectitude which shrank from no duty. The attempt to impeach the integrity of the committee was unjust and untrue, it was not unparliamentary. He recalled the fact that the gentleman from New York had last year appealed to the committee for \$7,000,000 for the improvement of the Harlem River, and yet that gentleman objected to the present bill on account of a want of economy.

Mr. Cox said that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Reagan] might say what he pleased about him, and might consider his action beneath contempt. He had been here much longer than the gentleman from Texas, and he had never been charged against him even by implication that he had pursued his private interest at the expense of the general interests.

Mr. Reagan—Does the gentleman intend to assume by implication that I have done so? I demand an answer to that question.

Mr. Cox—When you are polite enough to sit down I will answer properly.

Mr. Reagan—The gentleman refuses to state.

Mr. Cox—I make no charge of dishonesty on the gentleman, and if he undertakes to say that I did, I deny it. I made simply the charge, which, he confesses, that he got \$750,000 for his State.

Mr. Reagan again demanded whether Mr. Cox had intended to intimate that he [Mr. Reagan] had received dishonestly.

Mr. Cox's reply which could not be heard, was given in a polite manner, but was evidently unsatisfactory for Mr. Reagan's next remark was that Mr. Cox was a police officer and that he had ever seen and was a man capable of making false statements in a public parliamentary debate.

Mr. Cox (in an irritated manner)—When the gentleman left this House years ago he left it with a party that he had because I stood by the Union [Applause and hisses, in the midst of which Mr. Reagan made some angry remark about the gentleman from New York being a "demagogue of that type."]

Mr. Reagan—The gentleman resorts from calumny to calumny. He will not have the magnanimity or the manhood to state his position, but resorts from one calumny to another.

Mr. Cox—I do not think that that is parliamentary talk but I let it go by as the idle wind, which I care not for. The gentleman is apt to think that I charge him with being dishonest. I have repeatedly taken care to charge that he is a violator of his State, and that he is a good local representative, standing up always for his State. He thinks to break me down with talk about calumny, and contempt—contempt! It requires a man to sit down. He cannot express his language. [Laughter.] Contempt! What have I done that he should look down on me with contempt? He says that I favored the Harlem River, but I have voted against this bill all the time.

Mr. Reagan again interrupted Mr. Cox, who declared that the gentleman did not know how to behave.

Mr. Reagan—I am inclined to tell the gentleman the truth sometimes.

Mr. Cox—I will not make an issue with the gentleman here or elsewhere, but I am sure that if he makes an issue with me out of the House I will use a harpoon, and so get the advantage of him. [Laughter.] Now that the House is in a good humor, I desire to recall something which I should not have said. I desire to say that the gentleman came to Congress early as a friend of the Union; I knew him to be opposed to disunion. I knew that he only as a last resort went to this House. I have no reproach to make; but being irritated by interruptions I did make a little remark which I recall, and for which I am sorry. [Applause.]

Mr. Reagan called Mr. Cox's attention to the fact that the gentleman had had the magnanimity to keep the "prudent" to which he alluded out of the Record.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The work of construction has been resumed on the Shenandoah Valley railroad, between Millford and Kileville, Pa. county.

Governor Holliday has appointed Benjamin T. Gunter judge of the seventeenth judicial circuit, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge H. T. Garrison.

Wm. Ira Smith, for many years the leading clothier in Richmond, died Saturday night in New York city, where he had been engaged in business for several months.

Mr. Clarence H. Clarke, who purchased the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad, is a member of the banking-house of Clarke & Co., Philadelphia, the financial agents of the Shenandoah-Valley Construction Company, which company, it is understood, intend to extend their line to the mouth of the south branch of the North river, to run over the track of the Richmond and Alleghany railroad to Buchanan, about forty miles, and to build from that point to the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad at or west of Salem. This gives them an almost direct line from Bristol to Philadelphia, and runs the Virginia Midland at a disadvantage in the competition for the northern trade, unless the extension of the line south of Danville is made, which is almost certain.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The inundation at New Orleans now covers an area, in the settled portion of the city, of five square miles, containing probably 50,000 inhabitants.

On Saturday night last, in St. Bernard parish, La., four men entered the grocery of Fritz Grues, and, after drinking, cut his throat from ear to ear.

The Senate of Delaware has passed the Delaware Western Railroad extension bill, which in effect gives the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the right to run a new line to New York through Delaware by way of Wilmington.

Small pox is prevalent in Jersey City to an alarming extent. In one house there are eight cases, and in another there are four cases. Both houses are situated in the most densely populated portion of the city.

The postoffice authorities have arrested Elizabeth Courtney and Rouse P. Griffith, road agents, who confess to having robbed the mail from Alexandria to Opelousas, La., on the 31 instant. The officers recovered \$255, which had been stolen from registered letters.

Governor Hamilton of Maryland has appointed Hon. Daniel R. Magruder judge of the Circuit Court of Calvert county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Brant, of the Court of Appeals. Hon. H. B. Chew, of Calvert, has been appointed to succeed Judge Magruder.

The warm weather has weakened the ice all along the Delaware river, and at some places it has broken up. Boats are entertained of gorges at various points, by which terrible destruction of property would ensue. The Monongahela river at Pittsburgh rose rapidly yesterday morning, and damaged the coal piers to the extent of \$40,000. Great damage to railroad bridges is reported from Ohio and Indiana, and there are threatened destruction along the Potomac, which was rising rapidly last night.

Nightmare.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette.

Your correspondent, Claude Lorraine, having requested "some kind physician" to explain the nature of the above named affection, I take pleasure in complying with his request, more especially, as I am a frequent sufferer from such nocturnal visitations myself, but contrary to his assumption, I can assure you, with some severity, lying upon my right side, and least of all, when upon my back, and with my head upon a high pillow.

"Nightmare in all its varieties is a disorder of the functions of sleep, (if by such a name we may designate a suspension of other functions,) and it becomes an interesting matter of further inquiry, inasmuch as it is a disorder presents an analysis of the state of sleep itself. The power of volition, both in mind and body, is that which is the most completely suspended in natural sleep. Sometimes the other mental faculties are equally so, but more generally there are traces of thought going on; and simple sensation, although blunted, is never entirely suspended. Respiration is an involuntary motion excited by the sensation of black blood in the lungs, and the movements and changes of posture unconsciously effected during sleep, seem to be of the same kind, and so, coming under the head of voluntary motions. When sleep is coming on, there is, first, an indisposition to perform voluntary acts, and if no awakening cause be applied, this soon amounts to inability. But the senses may still be awake, and although volition cannot shape or direct them, traces of it result from their impressions. When sleep becomes more complete, however, the senses become more obtuse, and, unless excited by some considerable impression, incapable of influencing the other mental powers that may remain in activity. Such an impression, when produced, it is of the painful kind, and insufficient directly to awake the person, will not fail to excite some or other of the varieties of nightmare. In the case to which the term incubus of nightmare is commonly applied, that, namely, of a sense of weight and oppression on the chest, there is, we believe, an imperfect performance of function of respiration, caused either by a constrained posture or disordered stomach; or in some cases it may be by a slight attack of asthma, excited by acid and other qualities in the alimentary canal. Now such impediments during our waking hours are easily obviated by the supplementary and which voluntary efforts can give to the respiratory process; we change our posture, draw our breath more deeply, relieve the stomach by eructation, &c., and all this with scarcely a consciousness of the ailment, or of the relief it affords. But during sleep these movements are not at our command; the respiratory act is more limited, and although sufficient for the natural state of the function, becomes inadequate when an embarrassed condition is necessary an increased exertion or new movement. In event of this, therefore, black blood gradually re-cumulates in the lungs; with its consequent effects of congestion in the right cavities of the heart, and feeling of oppression and suffocation, which, after tormenting the mind for a time in vague dream-like form at length realizes itself as some, as to break the spell of sleep, and awakes the sufferer to the possession of those voluntary powers, by the exercise of which the bodily function is restored to its natural state. No sooner is he fully awake than the bodily uneasiness is removed, and he is sensible only of the mental disquietude which his frightful dream has occasioned; and this, joined with the excitement of the restored circulation, may prevent him from readily composing himself again to rest."

If upon awaking, however, (as frequently happens,) there is an almost irresistible disposition to fall back immediately into sleep, it is an evidence that the blood has not yet been thoroughly arterialized or changed from black to red blood, and unless the sufferer wishes to invite a second (and probably worse) attack of this most distressing malady, he should rise from his bed and exercise vigorously until his somnolency has been entirely overcome, when he may again seek his couch with full assurance of enjoying undisturbed slumbers for the remainder of the night. It only remains for me to say that attention to general hygienic rules with regard to eating and drinking, and the avoidance of late study and undue excitement of every description, will prove the best prophylactic against a malady which can occasion as much suffering in five minutes as almost any other of the ailments "that flesh is heir to." can crowd into as many days.

WOODVILLE, RAP. CO., VA., Feb. 8.

Iron Mining in Orange County.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

MADISON RUN, ORANGE CO., VA., Feb. 9.—We beg leave to say to your readers that we are working a force here mining iron ores, shipping the ores 70 and 82 miles. Ours is now being carried via Strasburg and Manassas to Lynchburg for use in a furnace there. Alexandria is about the same distance from here as are the furnaces we are supplying, and about one hundred and fifty miles nearer than Lynchburg's present ore supply. We have had steel in the last three months Bessemer steel in abundant quantity within ninety miles of Alexandria. After we get our mining operations in full blast we hope to aid our citizens in the erection of a furnace.

Respectfully,

HUGH THOS. AND W. G. DOUGLAS,

Agents Mining Co.

The Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the Danville court, by which Dejanette was sentenced to be hung for the murder of his sister. Dejanette that his sister, Mollie Dejanette, in a house of ill fame in Danville last summer. His defense put in a plea of insanity. He now gets a new trial.

Britain's Great Wars.

A long advantage of an indirect kind that must flow from the investment of poor folks' money in the Funds, will be an increase of knowledge among the people of the causes which made the national debt necessary. Naturally, workmen in talking among themselves about it, will attain clear ideas as to its origin, its astonishing increase during the reign of George III., its decline during the forty years' peace from Waterloo to the Crimean war, and its further diminution to the present day. The history of the debt is a record of the great facts of British, European and American history during the period it has existed.

It proves by its startling figures that war is as frightful to money as it is to the destruction of life and the multiplication of human miseries. Working men who, by dint of hard saving and stern resistance to temptation, are able to invest ten pounds in consols, cannot fail to be amazed at the almost supernatural sums which have been borrowed by the British government. They will wonder where all the money came from that has flowed through the treasury. For instance, how could the Britain of a hundred years ago, with its small population, by steam factories, and two million pounds, raise the one hundred and fifty-one pounds that were spent in the fruitless attempt to bind the American colonies to the yoke of the mother country? Ten pounds is an invisible speck in that column of millions, thus all lavished. It bewilders one to think that such a sum could be lent to any government for such an object.

Our unfortunate embroilments with the French people added the incredible sum of three hundred and twenty seven million pounds to the national debt from 1793 to 1851. And more than forty million pounds were added during the two years' peace which followed the triumph of the French revolutionists. All that immense treasure, the fruits of British industry and economy, was wasted in foreign wars in which we had little concern. When in 1816 the temple of war was closed, the people of Britain found that the debt amounted to eight hundred and sixty million pounds, and this did not represent the whole that had been spent; for the funded and unfunded debt was nine hundred and forty three million one hundred and ninety-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-one pounds on the 1st of February, 1816. Sinking funds, a sort of sinking fund, and land annuities had wiped out two hundred and thirty million eight hundred and one thousand seven hundred and forty-two pounds.

French war cost us something like eight hundred millions of money. The small fundholder may ask what was the condition of the country after such a drain of its material resources. He will find that it was a land of bankrupts and beggars, where despair was the grim guest in every household except in those where the profits of war had been flowing ever more hugely. Makers of weapons had thriven, so had army contractors of all sorts; all else had sunk into debt and poverty, which we have not any idea—Chamber's Journal.

Col. Mosby.

An admirer of Col. John S. Mosby writes to the editor of the Ohio State Journal as follows:

LINDEN, WARREN COUNTY, VA.,

January 26, 1881.

To the editor of the Ohio State Journal:

Although a perfect calm pervades our political air at present, we expect an active campaign next fall, more especially if Colonel John S. Mosby accepts the republican nomination for Governor. We doubt not that he will get it. Straws show the course of the wind. At a social gathering a few evenings since, Mosby got 73, Mahone 11 and Wickham 6 votes for Governor. The miniature election was unexpected, and only shows the personal popularity of the three above named gentlemen. Colonel Mosby has no superior and few equals on the continent of America. We anxiously await his return from among the antipodes, and thousands of friends stand with open hearts and outstretched arms to welcome him home. Whilst we do not propose to make out the slate for President elect Garfield, it may not be imprudent to suggest, that the Old Dominion who has furnished more than her share of Presidents to the Nation (beginning with its infancy) whose names over illustrious and jewel through all future history, should at least be rendered a Cabinet appointment for one of her sons. Let us remember, the country's boom has been hushed by this head of time, the bloody chain bridged by fraternal relations which have removed every vestige of the war. A few years ago the reputation party of Virginia amounted to more than a third of the population. On November last, notwithstanding the handicaps to free suffrage, no less than 84,000 votes were cast for Garfield and Arthur. Are her Virginia's claims entitled to consideration, or is she regarded as a mere cipher in the councils of the Nation?

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AND THE LIGHTNING.

Malmesbury, despite its interesting historical associations, is doomed to destruction. Altered the park surrounding it has been converted into building lots, upon which villas, such as the Parisian bourgeois delights in, are rapidly springing up, and the chateau itself, which has passed into private hands, is said to be on the eve of demolition. Its only occupant at present is an old female caretaker, who has been employed in the chateau for nearly half a century.

She has a curious story to tell of a strange and melancholy coincidence connected with the melancholy fate of the late Prince Imperial. It would appear that, a few days before the outbreak of hostilities between France and Germany, the youthful prince visited Malmesbury, and spent several hours in the park at play. As he was about to return to Paris, toward evening, a violent thunder storm burst over the park, and a magnificent tree, which had been planted by Napoleon I., in the presence of the Empress Josephine, was struck by lightning.

The people inhabiting the neighborhood of Malmesbury thought fit to interpret this natural accident as an evil omen for the Prince Imperial. The tree was seriously injured, and every effort was made to save its life, but in vain. It gradually withered and died. Late in the spring of 1879 the intend of the chateau gave orders that it should be cut down as well as some other decayed timber defacing the park. On the 1st of June accordingly the shattered Napoleon tree was felled to the earth; and that very day the Prince Imperial was slain by Zulu assegais in far distant Africa. He, strangely enough, was the last Napoleon who set foot in Malmesbury Park, and the coincidence of his melancholy fate with that of the tree planted by his great ancestor was, to say the least of it, a most remarkable fulfillment of a dismal forecast, the offspring of popular superstition.—London Telegraph.

MR. H. CLAY BAYLY, U. S. Deputy Collector of the 7th District, and Miss Narciss Carlett were married at Emanuel Church, Delaware.

Bayly, Esq., on the 9th of February by Rev. Rev. Hopkins of Baltimore. The church was crowded by their many friends to witness the ceremony. The happy couple left on the 3.40 p. m. train on a bridal trip North, accompanied by Mr. Hopkins.

In the beginning of March, says Mr. H. Schultze, Winnebago, Wis., I had occasion to call on Mr. August Will, who had the gout so badly, that he could neither lie down nor sit, the pains were so terrible; his wife was also suffering with rheumatic pain. I gave them a bottle of St. John's Oil, and by the next morning both were completely cured. I never saw two more thankful people.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1881.

SENATE.

Mr. Keenan introduced a bill in relation to the international exhibition in 1883, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to consider and report whether the assembling at the seat of government of large bodies of organized and armed troops, not under the command of officers of the U. S. or any national authority, be not likely to prove in future dangerous in practice, and whether any legislation or opinion by Congress on the subject be desirable.

Mr. Hoar said the resolution had no relevancy to the coming inauguration, but that the precedent now established by the presence of numerous militia organizations might hereafter in times of political turmoil and excitement prove dangerous to a peaceful and orderly conduct of the inaugural ceremonies.

Mr. Cocking thought the time for the inquiry in view of the extensive preparations by militia organizations all over the country to visit Washington inopportune and asked that the resolution lie over under the rule.

Mr. H. Ford construed the resolution in allowing the regular army to attend, and for bidding the presence of voluntary organizations, as the announcement of a decision dangerous to the liberties of the people.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. Dawes made a personal statement in reply to the letter of Secretary Schurz.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After disposing of some miscellaneous business, the House, at 12.30, went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

Violence and Murder.

At a trial in a justice's court at Mercerville, Pennsylvania county, Saturday last, a colored man named Sam Wright, who had been a case, became abusive, and attempted violence to the whites in court. Another colored man got into the quarrel, and with a stick of wood struck at every white man he came to. His first victim was J. C. Arthur whom he felled to the ground, and the next Mr. W. H. Murrell, whose left arm was shattered, and Chris Kendrick, whose hand was broken in trying to ward off the colored man's blows. Arthur's skull was broken, and after lingering until Sunday morning he died. The colored men made their escape, and went to their club in the neighborhood, known as the "True Fierds' Club." The brotherhood resolved not to allow the man to be arrested, and accordingly held an all night session, marching through the streets part of the time, with the murderer beating a drum at their head. A party of twelve men, well armed, was organized, and managed to secure the arrest of the culprits without further trouble. The True Friends then placed a solemnity to rescue the prisoners on the way to jail, but the officers, getting information of this, placed them under a guard of ten men, who, armed with shotguns, rifles and muskets, took them safely to the county jail. The persons present say it was most unprovoked and brutal assault, and after the murderer and his accomplices were arrested it was with great difficulty that the enraged citizens could be prevented from lynching them on the spot.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

An accident occurred on Monday at Remy, Clarion county, Pa., which proved to be one of the most extraordinary cases ever recorded in the history of surgery or medical jurisprudence. James Campbell, a French Canadian employed at Remy's mill, fell from a trestle about twelve feet to the ground. After recovering from the shock resulting from the fall, he was unable to move his head, and Dr. Edwards, attending physician, discovered that his neck was dislocated and some of the bones broken; but it was evident that the spinal column had not been severed. The doctor reset and put the fractured neck in position, and set about devising means to put it in place, until the broken bones and contused ligaments attain their normal condition. To this end a muslin bandage three inches wide was wrapped tightly around the neck, and it was attached two layers, one on either side. To these a rope was fastened and run over a pulley fixed to the ceiling of the room. A bucket was suspended on the other end of the rope and in it were placed various weights so that the patient can adjust the pressure as occasion may require by simply reaching to the bucket and removing or adding one or two weights. He remains in a sitting posture, and should any slight change of position occur the tension will lift support the weight of the head. With these appliances for his support the unfortunate man will have to remain precisely in the same position until the injured parts become united or death ensues the case.

COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY.

SCOTT vs. CHATHAM. Appeal allowed and expenses awarded to a decree of the Circuit Court of Amelia county.

SYDOR, assignee, vs. SWANSON. Case to be reinstated on docket; new bond to be executed within fourteen days.

KENNY'S administrator vs. FRANK, &c. Appeal allowed to a decree of the Circuit Court of Rockingham county.

MANSON vs. LEE et al. From the Circuit Court of Bedford county. Reversed, Judge Christian delivering the opinion.

KELLY, survivor, vs. Board of Public Works. From the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond. Reversed, Judge Anderson delivering the opinion.

DIJONNETTE vs. the Commonwealth. From the Corporation Court of Danville. Reversed, Judge Staples delivering the opinion.

BAILEY, &c., vs. HAWKINS, &c. From the Circuit Court of Halifax county. Reversed, Judge Baileys delivering the opinion.

WHY HE WISHED TO SEE HER.

The other night Bickels went home and found his wife particularly retrospective. She talked of the past with a tear, and looked to the future with a sigh.

"Oh, by the way," said Bickels, as he sat on the side of his bed pulling off his boots, "I saw a gentleman down town to-day who would give a thousand dollars to see you."

"Who was he?" Does he live in Little Rock?"

"I don't know his name."

"I'll warrant that it was Oliver Gregg."

"No."

"Then it must be George Westworth."

"Guess again. I might know his name if I were to hear it."

"Oh, how I wish I knew!" said the lady, exhibiting or lament. "What is Oscar Peoples?"

"Guess again. I remember his name now."

"Harvey Jenkins?"

"No; his name is Lucas Wentwing."

"I don't know a man by that name. Why would he give a thousand dollars to see me?"

"Excuse his blindness."—Detroit Free Press.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

occurred on the farm occupied by Mr. P. McPierce, near the Shenandoah river, resulting in the death of two children of — Bileous, colored. It seems that on Sunday last the mother of the children left the house for the purpose of going to the woodshed to get some wood, and before doing so placed the youngest child, aged 2 years, in a cradle, and instructed the larger one, aged 4 years, to rock the cradle. When the mother returned that it did not sleep, the mother was hurried to a cradle, and the other was injured so it is supposed that the child who went to the fire, and in its fright threw itself upon the cradle, setting fire to the clothing therein.—Clarke Courier.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPH NEWS.

Death From Coal Gas.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 11.—A remarkable case of death from coal gas of an ordinary heating stove, has come to light at the Soldier's Home near this city. Henry McKim, and Samuel Langer, two of the inmates who have been missing since Monday, were found in their room suffocated by the gas from a coal stove. McKim is dead and Langer will die.

Death of an Editor.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. Feb. 11.—John R. Carrington, proprietor and editor of the Journal and Courier, died this morning of erysipelas. He established that paper and was the oldest publisher and editor in the State. He was a stockholder and director in many local corporations.

The Thaw.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 11.—The ice in the Susquehanna river commenced breaking up at 4.30 this morning and is now moving slowly. The river is rising at the rate of two feet an hour.

Steamer Safe.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The steamer Batavia, some time overdue at Queenstown from New York, has been spoken with her propeller gone. She was being towed to Faya.

Death of a Sculptor.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The death is announced of Jacques Eleonor Gatteaux, the distinguished French sculptor and medallist, in his 93rd year.

No Choice.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 11.—The twenty-fourth ballot for U. S. Senator to-day showed but little change in the situation.

Financial.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Post's financial article to-day says: The Stock Exchange markets are all active and are generally higher. U. S. bonds are up 1/4. R. R. bonds while irregular are a rule 1/4 higher. The stock market while irregular is on the whole strong. The leading stocks notably strong have advanced to the following figures: Union Pacific to 101 1/2; Central Pacific to 101; Northwest to 113 1/2; 141; N. & W. to 100; D. & W. to 125; Del. & N. to 103 1/2; N. J. Central to 97 1/2; Central to 104 1/2; St. Louis & M. to 63 1/2; Ohio & Ohio 25 1/2; N. & W. 23 1/2; Lake Shore to 13 1/2; N. & W. 23 1/2; Western Union to 82 1/2; Southern Bell 113 1/2; do. 121 1/2; 122 1/